

DRAFT

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Local Metropolitan Planning Organization**Tulare County Association of Governments
(TCAG)**

Resource Management Agency
5961 S Mooney Boulevard
Visalia, CA 93227
(559) 733-6291

Air Quality District**San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control
District**

1990 E Gettysburg Ave
Fresno, CA 93726
(559) 230-6000

Air Basin San Joaquin Valley**Air Basin Determination**

Severe non-attainment for ozone and serious for PM¹⁰. Contact the Air District for more information.

Transit Services**Tulare County Transit**

5961 So. Mooney Boulevard
Visalia, CA 93227
(559) 733-6291

Traffic Accident Data

Caltrans District 6
Office of Traffic Investigations
(559) 488-4123

Sources of Information - Caltrans

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP),
2000, 2002, 2004
State Highway Operations and Protection Program
(SHOPP), 2002, 2005, 2006

Interregional Improvement Track-Interregional
Road System Plan (ITSP), 1998, 2000
Caltrans District 6 Bicycle Route Inventory for
California State Highways (District 6 Edition),
May 2004, Office of System Planning

Sources of Information - Tulare County

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) 2004/05,
Tulare County General Plan, 2000
TCAG Countywide Bicycle Transportation Plan,
May 2002

AADT: (Average Annual Daily Traffic). This designation indicates the total daily traffic that is counted at a particular location or within a particular highway segment and then averaged out over one calendar year.

Access Control (or Controlled Access): The condition where the ability to access a state highway by owners or occupants of abutting land is fully or partially controlled by public authority. Also, see Classification of Roads.

Bicycle Facilities: Bicycle facilities within the state are classified into four categories:

- **Class 1 Bikeways (Bike Paths):** Bike Paths are separate *off-highway* facilities for the exclusive use of bicyclists and with cross flow by motor vehicles minimized.
- **Class 2 Bikeways (Bike Lanes):** Bike Lanes are for preferential use by bicyclists and can be established within the paved area of state highways. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike lanes are separated from traffic lanes on California highways by the use of a painted 6" stripe on the pavement and are designated as bike lanes by the use of white R81 (Bike Lane), R-81A (Begin) and R81-B (End) "regulatory" signs. (MUTCD Chapter 9 - California Supplement - 2004).
- **Class 3 Bikeways (Bike Routes):** Bike Route are shared facilities which serve either to (a) provide continuity to other bike facilities (usually a Class 1 or Class 2 bikeway); or (b) to designate a preferred route through a high demand corridor. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike Routes are not separated from traffic lanes but are designated as bike routes through the use of green D11-1 (Bike Route), M4-11 (Begin) and M4-12 (End) "guide" signs. (MUTCD - Chapter 9 - 2003).
- **Shared Roadway (No Bikeway Designation):** Most bicycle travel on conventional state highways and local streets occurs on facilities without any bikeway designations, signs or striping. Virtually all highways in use by bicyclists for inter-city and recreational travel fall under this "share-the-road" scenario.

CMS: (Changeable Message Sign). A CMS is a full-matrix display sign used on State highways to provide motorists with an advanced warning of major highway incidents and route diversion information. CMSs are capable of displaying a variety of character heights and up to three lines of text. CMSs play increasingly important roles on State highways by improving operations and safety.

Classification of Roads:

- **Conventional (C):** A highway without access control, which may or may not be divided. Grade separations at intersections or access control may be used when justified at spot locations. Example: 2C = 2 lane conventional highway.
- **Expressway (E):** An arterial highway with at least partial control of access, which may or may not be divided or have grade separations at intersections. Example: 4E = 4 lane expressway (note: 2 lane expressways are not common).
- **Freeway (F):** A highway to which the owners of abutting lands have no right or easement of access to or from their abutting lands. Access is controlled or restricted to interchanges and with grade separation at all intersections. Example: 6F = 6 lane freeway.
- **Functional Classification:** Guided by Federal legislation, functional classification refers to a process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes or systems, according to the character of the service that is provided, e.g., Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Collector, Local, etc.

Contract Phasing:

- **Begin Construction:** This is the phase when the contract for construction is approved and construction begins.
- **Complete Construction:** This is the phase when the completion of the construction contract occurs.

COG: See RTPA

CTC: (California Transportation Commission). The California Transportation Commission (CTC) was established in 1978 by Assembly Bill 402 (Chapter 1106, Statutes of 1977) out of a growing concern for a single, unified California transportation policy. The Commission is responsible for the programming and allocating of funds for the construction of highway, passenger rail and transit improvements throughout California. The Commission also advises and assists the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for California's transportation programs. The Commission is also an active participant in the initiation and development of State and Federal legislation that seeks to secure financial stability for the State's transportation needs.

Density: The number of vehicles occupying a given length of lane or roadway averaged over time, usually expressed as vehicles per mile or vehicles per mile per lane. Also see **V/C**.

Facility:

- **Concept Facility:** A highway facility type and characteristic considered viable without improvement within the 25 year planning period given financial, environmental, planning and engineering factors.
- **Present Facility:** Highway type and general characteristics in place at the time of the development of a TCR.

FTIP: See Project Programming

ICES: (Intermodal Corridor of Economic Significance). Significant National Highway System Corridors that link intermodal facilities most directly, conveniently and efficiently to intrastate, interstate, and international markets.

ITMS: (Intermodal Transportation Management System). A performance-based decision support system operating on a personal computer which allows "alternatives analysis" through the use of performance measures. ITMS incorporates intermodal system elements for freight and person movements using a spatial and attribute database thereby allowing management of transportation systems under existing and forecasted conditions. ITMS provides a new intermodal-planning tool using a common statewide data set for state and local transportation planners.

ITS: (Intelligent Transportation Systems). ITS refers to a wide variety of tools and techniques that focus on addressing transportation problems by improving the efficiency and safety of the existing transportation infrastructure. ITS works through the integration of high tech computing and information sharing.

ITSP: (Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan). The ITSP is a single document prepared by Caltrans to consolidate and communicate key elements of its ongoing long and short range planning. The ITSP serves as a counterpart to the Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) prepared by the 43 Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) in California.

KP: (Kilo Post) See Post Mile

Lifeline Routes: See Route Designations

LOS: (Level of Service). Level of Service describes operating conditions a typical driver will experience on a typical day while driving on a particular facility. Like a report card, the LOS is defined in categories ranging from A-F. "A" represents the best traffic flow (low **v/c** ratio and delay, no impediments) through "F" representing the worse congestion (extremely high **v/c** ratio and delay, gridlock conditions).

MIS: (Major Investment Study). When the need for a major metropolitan transportation investment is identified and Federal funds are potentially involved, a major investment (corridor or sub-area) study is undertaken to develop or refine the plan. Upon completion, the MIS aids the area's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), in cooperation with any participating agencies, on the design concept and scope of the investment.

MPO: See RTPA

Multi-Modal: Pertaining to the use of more than one mode of travel such as private vehicles, taxis, bicycles, mass-transit, para-transit, light and heavy rail, ferries, airplanes etc.

NHS: See Route Designation

NTN: See Route Designation

Non-attainment (pertaining to air quality): Identifies non-attainment status for CO (carbon monoxide), Ozone, and PM (particulate matter) within the subject air basin.

Overcrossing: (O/C) See Structures, Types of

PM: (MilePost Marker, Postmile or KP (Kilo Post)). An 8" x 48" metal post marker along a State highway indicating a location using the postmile or designation. This is the distance in miles (or kilometers, in the case of Kilo Post measurements) that the given location is from the county line measuring from the south to the north or from the west to the east. Postmiles ascend in the northerly and easterly directions as determined by the route. The PM marker also includes an abbreviation for the County wherein its located (i.e., in Caltrans District 6: FRE = Fresno, KER = Kern, KIN = Kings, TUL = Tulare, MAD = Madera). As such, a PM marker located along SR 99 and displaying "MAD" and "6.25" would indicate that you are currently located in Madera County at a point 6.25 miles north of the Fresno/Madera County Line.

PROJECT PROGRAMMING: Separate programming documents prepared and adopted for somewhat different purposes, are required under State and Federal law. Transportation programming is the public decision making process that sets priorities and funds projects envisioned in long range transportation plans. It commits expected revenues over a multi-year period to transportation projects. Programming schedules high priority capital outlay projects for development and implementation. Programming documents include Federal, State, Regional and Metropolitan Transportation Plans, e.g., FTIP, ITIP, RTIP, SHOPP, STIP.

- **FTIP:** (Federal Transportation Improvement Program). To apply for federal highway funding a Federal statute requires MPOs to complete a Transportation Improvement Program. The MPO prepares the FTIP in cooperation with its member agencies (cities), its transit operators, State and Federal agencies, and with public involvement. The FTIP must by law be financially constrained and include a financial plan that demonstrates how projects can be implemented while the existing transportation system is being adequately operated and maintained. The FTIPs are in actuality a listing of planned Federally funded capital improvements to the regions' transit systems along with associated Federal operating assistance program and Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (FSTIP).
- **ITIP:** (Interregional Transportation Improvement Program). The ITIP is Caltrans' equivalent to the RTIP (Regional Transportation Improvement Program) and consists of STIP projects funded from the Interregional Program share, which is 25% of new STIP funding. Caltrans' ITIP may nominate projects to the STIP only for the Interregional Program. The ITIP should be based on a Strategic Plan for implementing the Interregional Program. The ITIP should describe how proposed projects relate to the Strategic Plan and how the Strategic Plan would implement the California Transportation Commission's objectives. The ITIP includes both State highway and rail projects (potentially including mass transit guideway and grade separation projects).

- **PSR:** (Project Study Report). A pre-programming document required for project inclusion in the STIP.
- **PSSR:** (Project Scope Summary Report). An engineering report used to select candidate projects to be programmed in the State Highway Operation Protection Program (SHOPP). SHOPP funds are used primarily for rehabilitation, resurfacing and safety projects on State highways.
- **RTIP:** (Regional Transportation Improvement Program). After consulting with Caltrans, each Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) and/or County Transportation Commission (CTC) must prepare and submit an RTIP for regions with urbanized areas. Some urbanized RTPAs coincide with the Federal Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). Each regional agency is required to adopt and submit its RTIP to the CTC and to Caltrans. The CTC will utilize the RTIP to consider projects to be included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The funds are available for a broad array of transportation improvement projects, including improving State highways, local roads, public transit, inter-city rail, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, grade separations, transportation system management, transportation demand management, soundwalls, etc.
- **SAFETEA-LU:** Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: On August 10, 2005, the President signed into law the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). With guaranteed funding for highways, highway safety, and public transportation totaling \$244.1 billion, SAFETEA-LU represents the largest surface transportation investment in our Nation's history. The two landmark bills that brought surface transportation into the 21st century—the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)—shaped the highway program to meet the Nation's changing transportation needs. SAFETEA-LU builds on this firm foundation, supplying the funds and refining the programmatic framework for investments needed to maintain and grow our vital transportation infrastructure.
- **SHOPP:** (State Highway Operation Protection Program). The SHOPP is a four-year program limited to projects related to State highway safety and rehabilitation. SHOPP funds are for major transportation capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the State highway system. The SHOPP does not include projects that increase capacity. Most of the projects are for pavement rehabilitation, bridge rehabilitation, and traffic safety improvements. Other projects may include such things as operational improvements (e.g., traffic signalization) and roadside rest areas. Caltrans alone has full control of SHOPP funds.
- **STIP:** (State Transportation Improvement Program). Under California law, the STIP and SHOPP (State Highway Operations Protection Program) are the two primary documents through which the CTC commits and allocates funds to particular projects. In the year 2000 and thereafter, the STIP will be a four year plan with updates every two years. The STIP is a capital improvement program of transportation projects funded with revenues from the State Highway Account and other sources on and off the State highway system. The STIP includes a list of transportation projects, proposed in two broad programs, the regional program funded with 75% of new STIP funding and the interregional program funded from 25%. The STIP has two main funding components: the RIP (Regional Improvement Program), prepared by RTPAs and the IIP (Interregional Improvement Program) prepared by Caltrans.

ROW: (Right-of-Way). Denotes the *total* width allocated for a highway, including shoulders and adjacent land.

RCR: See TCR

Route: The California Legislature establishes the framework for the State Highway System by describing each state roadway in the Streets and Highway Code. This description establishes the official beginning and ending points of a state highway and in some cases intermediate control points.

Route Adoptions: Route Adoptions are needed for the following reasons: (1) any new alignment of an existing legislative route, (2) to establish the location of an unconstructed route, (3) to allow for the conversion of any conventional highway to a freeway or other form of controlled access route, (4) designating a traversable highway and (5) for any temporary alignments along an established state route. Route adoptions are approved by the CTC prior to submission to the FHWA for final approval.

Route Designations: Identifies whether or not the subject segment of a route is designated as being part of a system. Examples of systems include Freeway/Expressway System, Highways of Regional Significance, Interregional Highway System (IRRS), National Highway System (NHS), National Truck Network (NTN), and Terminal Access Route for the National Truck Network, Scenic Highway, or Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET).

- **Freeway/Expressway System:** The Statewide system of highways declared by the Legislature to be essential to the future development of California. The F&E System has been constructed with a large investment of funds for the ability of control access, in order to ensure the safety and operational integrity of the highways.
- **IRRS:** (Interregional Road System) Caltrans developed an Interregional Road System Plan that identified projects which will provide the most adequate interregional road system to all economic centers in the State. IRRS is a series of Interregional State highway routes, outside the urbanized areas, that provide access to, and links between, the State's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions. Due to the high number of routes and capacity improvements needed on the IRRS, the most critical IRRS routes were identified as *High Emphasis Routes*. High Emphasis Routes are a priority for programming and construction and are critically important to interregional travel and the State as a whole. *Focus Routes* are a subset of the High Emphasis Routes. These routes represent 10 IRRS corridors that should be of the highest priority for completion to minimum facility standard in the 20 year period.
- **Lifeline Routes:** (Earthquake Emergency Response) A Lifeline Route is a route on the State highway system that is deemed so critical to emergency response/life-saving activities of a region or the state that it must remain open immediately following a major earthquake, or for which pre-planning for detour and/or expeditious repair and reopening can guarantee through-movement. The focus is on highly critical routes that allow for the immediate movement of emergency equipment and supplies into a region or through a region.
- **NHS:** (National Highway System) The purpose of the NHS is to provide an interconnected system of principal arterial routes which will serve major population centers, international border crossings, ports, airports, public transportation facilities and other intermodal transportation facilities. Additionally, such highways meet National defense requirements and serve to facilitate interstate and interregional travel. The NHS consists of 155,000 miles, (plus or minus 15 percent), of the major roads in the U.S. Included in the NHS are all interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterial, the defense strategic highway network, and strategic highway connectors.
- **NTN:** (National Truck Network) A list of truck route segments and their truck access designations (such as National Network (NN), Terminal Access, California Legal, Advisory, or Restricted) with each segment's beginning and ending post miles, and beginning and ending cross streets.

- **Regionally Significant:** A transportation corridor that serves regional transportation needs and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network. Such corridors, at minimum, would include all principal arterial highways and all fixed guideway transit facilities located within the region.
- **Scenic Highway:** A highway may be designated scenic depending upon how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the traveler's enjoyment of the view. The State Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been so designated. These highways are identified in Section 263 of the Streets and Highways Code. For a highway to be considered *Officially Designated* the local jurisdiction is required to develop and adopt protection measures in the form of ordinances to apply to the area of land within the scenic corridor. Additions and deletions to the list of highways eligible for scenic designation can only be made through legislative action.
- **STAA Truck:** In 1982, the Federal government passed the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA). This act requires states to allow certain longer trucks on a network of Federal highways, referred to as the National Network (NN). A STAA truck is, in many cases, longer than a "California legal" truck, and may operate only on specific highways in California.
- **STRAHNET:** (Strategic Highway Corridor Network) STRAHNET is a National system of public highways that are key elements in U.S. strategic policy. This network provides defense access, continuity, and emergency capabilities for movements of personnel and equipment during both peace time and war. STRAHNET is comprised of about 61,000 miles of highway, including the 45,400-mile system of Interstate and Defense Highways and 15,600 miles of other important public highways. STRAHNET "connectors" (about 1,700 miles) are additional highway routes linking over 200 important military installations and ports to the STRAHNET. Generally, these "connector" routes end at the port boundary or installation gate and are typically used only when moving personnel and equipment during a mobilization or deployment.
- **Terminal Access Route:** Terminal Access (TA) routes are portions of State or local highways that Caltrans or a local government granted access to STAA trucks. The purpose of TA routes is to allow STAA trucks (1) to travel between NN routes, (2) to reach a truck's operating facility, or (3) to reach a facility where freight originates, terminates, or is handled in the transportation process.

Route Numbering: South-north state and interstate routes normally carry odd number designations (e.g. I-5, SR 43, SR 99 etc.) while west-east routes normally carry even number designations (e.g. I-10, SR 58, SR 168 etc.).

RTIP: See Project Programming

RTP: (Regional Transportation Plan) The RTP is a comprehensive 20 year plan for the region, updated every four years by the regional transportation planning agency (RTPA). The RTP includes goals, objectives, and policies and recommends specific transportation improvements.

RTPA: (Regional Transportation Planning Agency) The RTPA is an association of city and county governments created to address regional transportation issues while protecting the integrity and autonomy of each jurisdiction. The RTPA serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government and is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP). There are 43 RTPAs in California. In smaller counties, usually the County Transportation Commission; in urban counties, usually the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is the RTPA. RTPAs produce the RTIPs for the approval of the California Transportation Commission (CTC).

- **MPOs and COGs:** RTPAs can be an MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization) or a COG (Council of Governments) or all three. Some COGs also serve as MPOs, under Federal transportation rules, and this designation carries considerable power in allocating Federal and State funds for transportation projects. For example, Fresno COG is the MPO for Fresno County.

According to U.S. Code, an MPO is the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the State, for preparing a comprehensive transportation plan for both highway and transit modes, with long range (10 – 20 years) and shorter range (five year) elements in an urbanized area (population 50,000 or greater). The major role of the MPO is to foster inter-governmental communications and cooperation, undertake comprehensive regional planning with an emphasis on transportation, provide for citizen involvement in the planning process and provide technical services to the member agencies. MPOs are created by elected officials of counties and their incorporated cities as a means of providing a cooperative body for the discussion and resolution of issues that go beyond their individual boundaries.

State and Federal laws encourage such efforts. In each of these areas, MPOs act as a consensus-builder to develop an acceptable approach on how to handle problems that do not recognize jurisdictional boundaries.

R/U: (Rural *or* Urban location) Areas designated as rural are those lying outside the U.S. Census urban area boundary with a population less than 2,500 (less than 5,000 population for Federal Aid highway purposes). Areas designated as urban are those lying inside the U.S. Census urbanized boundary.

Scenic Highway: See Route Designation

Separation: See Structures, Types of

SHOPP: See Project Programming

SR: (State Route) Highways within the State which are distinctively designed to serve intrastate and interstate travel.

STAA: See Route Designation

STIP: See Project Programming

STRAHNET: See Route Designation

STRUCTURES, Types of

- **Overcrossing:** (O/C) A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a local road.
- **Separation:** (Sep) A configuration where a State highway crosses over a State highway.
- **Undercrossing:** (U/C) A configuration where a State highway crosses above the grade of a local road.
- **Underpass:** A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a railroad line.

TCR: (Transportation Concept Report) Formerly called a Route Concept Report or RCR, this document analyzes a transportation corridor service area, establishes a 20 year transportation planning concept, and identifies modal transportation options and applications needed to achieve the 20 year concepts.

TCRP: (Traffic Congestion Relief Program) The TCRP was enacted as part of AB 2928 (2000). Through the TCRP, the Governor and Legislature allocated \$4.9 billion for projects to relieve congestion, provide safe and efficient movement of goods, improve intermodal connectivity, and make further investments in transit and rail facilities within the State.

Undercrossing: See Structures, Types of

Underpass: See Structures, Types of

UTC: (Ultimate Transportation Corridor) Highest predictable build-out beyond 20 years.

V/C: (Volume/Capacity ratio) A ratio of demand flow rate (volume) to capacity for a traffic facility. Also see Density.



INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Changeable Message Signs (CMS) / Highway Advisory Radio (HAR)/ Future 511 System

Changeable Message Signs

Existing and Proposed
Status-February 2005

EXISTING CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CMS	TUL	190			Existing
PROPOSED CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6CMS	TUL	WB 190	0.96	E OF RTE 99	Proposed
D6CMS	TUL	EB 190	13.65	W OF RTE 65	Proposed

Highway Advisory Radios

Existing and Proposed
Status-February 2005

EXISTING HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIOS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6HAR	TUL	190			None
PROPOSED HIGHWAY ADVISORY RADIOS					
Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6HAR	TUL	190	15.24	RTE 190/RTE 65 INTERCHANGE	Proposed

*For more information, contact the Chief of Traffic Management at (559) 488-4163.

511 Travelers Information

Status - November 2005

The 511 system is a new three-digit phone number program to access travel information that is currently being implemented throughout various areas of the country. Caltrans' Reverse Commute Study/Special Studies Branch is working with Traffic Operations and Caltrans' Districts to develop a "California 511 Strategic Development Plan for Rural and Inter-Regional Traveler Information System" to meet the traveler's highway and transit information needs. When fully implemented, 511 will be an easy to remember telephone number.

Segments PM From/To	Transit Services Description By Segment(s)
1 PM 0.00-9.50 SR 190/SR 99 Separation to Road 192	No transit services of any type are provided between the Route's beginning at SR 99 and Road 192.
2 PM 9.50-R15.20 Road 192 to SR 65	Transit services are provided within in this segment Monday through Friday by the Tulare County Transit (Tulare County's rural transit system) Poplar Route. Additionally, Porterville Transit currently uses a very short portion of this segment (Prospect St to SR 65) Monday through Saturday for its Route 6 Family Health Care Network Clinic Loop.
3 PM R15.20-18.50 SR 65 to Blue Heron Pkwy/ Road 265	Transit services are provided within this segment Tuesday through Thursday by the Tulare County Transit Springville Route. Additionally, Porterville Transit currently uses a portion of this segment (Plano St to Road 265) Monday through Saturday for its Route 4 Developmental Center-Porterville College Route.
4-5 PM 18.50-R32.70 Blue Heron Pkwy/ Road 265 to Balch Park Dr	Transit services are provided within this segment Tuesday through Thursday by the Tulare County Transit Springville Route.
6-8 PM R32.70-56.60 Balch Park Dr to Quaking Aspen Camp	No transit services of any type are provided between Balch Park Drive and the route's terminus at Quaking Aspen Camp.
9 PM 56.60 to 87.60 Quaking Aspen Camp to Inyo County Line (unconstructed)	Currently unconstructed portion of highway.

Segment (s) PM - From/To	Bicycle Facilities by Segment ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
1-2 PM 0.00-R14.50 SR 190/SR 99 Separation to SR 65	<p>Two lane conventional highway-<u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain. <i>Shoulder width 0'</i>. No direct alternate route currently exists. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</p> <p><u>Designation:</u> The Tulare County Association of Government's "2002 Countywide Bicycle Transportation Plan" lists these two segments as a "proposed Class II or Class III Bikeway."</p>
3 PM R14.50-18.50 SR 65 to Blue Heron Pkwy/ Road 265	<p>Four lane freeway (PM R14.50-16.80) and four lane expressway (PM 16.80-18.50 segment). The freeway portion is currently <u>closed to bicycle travel</u> while the expressway portion is <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain. <i>Shoulder width 8'</i>. No current direct alternate route exists. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</p> <p><u>Designation:</u> The Tulare County Association of Government's "2002 Countywide Bicycle Transportation Plan" does not currently list this segment as an existing or proposed bikeway.</p>
4-5 PM 18.50-R32.70 Blue Heron Pkwy/ Road 265 to Balch Park Road	<p>Two lane conventional highway-<u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Level terrain in western portions-hilly and widening in eastern portions. <i>Shoulder width 8'</i>. No direct alternate route currently exists for these segments. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</p> <p><u>Designation:</u> The Tulare County Association of Government's "2002 Countywide Bicycle Transportation Plan" lists these two segments as a "proposed Class II or Class III Bikeway."</p>
6-8 PM R32.70-56.60 Balch Park Road to Quaking Aspen Camp	<p>Two lane conventional highway-<u>open to bicycle travel</u>. Hilly to mountainous terrain-numerous steep grades and sharp curves. <i>Shoulder width 0'-roadway only 9' wide in several locations</i>. No direct alternate route currently exists for these segments. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</p> <p><u>Designation:</u> The Tulare County Association of Government's "2002 Countywide Bicycle Transportation Plan" does not currently list these two segments as an existing or proposed Class I, II or III Bikeway.</p>
9 PM 56.60 to 87.60 Quaking Aspen Camp to Inyo County Line (unconstructed)	<p>Currently an unconstructed portion of the highway. No bicycle facilities in this segment.</p>

⁽¹⁾ **Deputy Directive 64 (DD-64) - (Policy)** The Department fully considers the needs of non-motorized travelers (including pedestrians, bicyclists and persons with disabilities) in ALL programming, planning, maintenance, construction, operations and project development activities and products. This includes incorporation of the best available standards in all of the Department's practices..."

⁽²⁾ **PDPM - Chapter 31** (Non-motorized Transportation Facilities) Section 1 - General - Introduction - "... State and federal laws require Caltrans to promote and facilitate increased use of non-motorized transportation. The purpose of this chapter is to outline pertinent statutory requirements, planning policies, and implementing procedures regarding non-motorized transportation facilities."

⁽³⁾ **Streets and Highway Code - Section 888** - "The department shall not construct a state highway as a freeway that will result in the severance or destruction of an existing major route for non-motorized transportation traffic and light motorcycles, unless it provides a reasonable, safe, and convenient alternate route, or such a route already exists."

⁽⁴⁾ **California Vehicle Code - Section 21960 (Bikes & Pedestrians on Freeways)** (a) The Department of Transportation and local authorities [i.e. acting together - but not separately], [may] by order, ordinance, or resolution, with respect to freeways, expressways ... prohibit or restrict the use of the freeways, expressways, or any portion thereof by pedestrians, bicycles or other non-motorized traffic..."

Segment (s) PM From / To	Pedestrian Facilities by Segment ^{(1)(2) (3)(4)}
1-9 Tulare County All Segments	Pedestrian and ADA concerns are to be found primarily in Segments 2, 3 and 5, that is, in and near the city of Porterville (PM R14.68-16.98), and in and near the community of Springville (approximate PM 30.90-R32.68). In each case there are large concentrations of residential, retail, and commercial properties adjacent to our right-of- way. The remainder of this route is very rural with few if any pedestrian or ADA concerns at the present time. However, should any major projects be constructed within these segments pedestrian and ADA concerns, such as sidewalks, ramps, curb cuts and railings, may need to be addressed.

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⁽²⁾ **PDPM - Chapter 31** (Non-motorized Transportation Facilities) Section 1 - General - Introduction - "... State and federal laws require Caltrans to promote and facilitate increased use of non-motorized transportation. The purpose of this chapter is to outline pertinent statutory requirements, planning policies, and implementing procedures regarding non-motorized transportation facilities."

⁽³⁾ **Streets and Highway Code - Section 888** - "The department shall not construct a state highway as a freeway that will result in the severance or destruction of an existing major route for non-motorized transportation traffic and light motorcycles, unless it provides a reasonable, safe, and convenient alternate route, or such a route already exists."

⁽⁴⁾ **California Vehicle Code - Section 21960 (Bikes & Pedestrians on Freeways)** (a) The Department of Transportation and local authorities [i.e. acting together - but not separately], [may] by order, ordinance, or resolution, with respect to freeways, expressways ... prohibit or restrict the use of the freeways, expressways, or any portion thereof by pedestrians, bicycles or other non-motorized traffic..."